

The Tariff.

Editor Times and Democrat:

I have collected and collated a few facts concerning the tariff, which I desire to place before your readers, not with a view of enlightening them by anything I may say, but with the hope of creating sufficient interest in the subject to cause investigation and discussion. Entire originality of thought, or expression, is not claimed, for the subject is one about which, so much has been said and written, that anything further, original, can hardly be said or written. While some of the ideas and expressions which may follow are the creation of my own mind, many are the product of far able heads.

The tariff is a subject which few persons understand, and one which more vitally concerns all persons, than any other economic issue which could arise before the people. It is a subject, the mere mention of which seems dull and uninteresting to most persons, but one which, if fully comprehended and understood, would be of more interest and deeper concern to them, than all other political subjects combined.

Tariff, means tax. A protective tariff, a tariff for revenue, &c., means just simply different degrees of taxation.

Tariff is a tax levied by the government on imported goods. A revenue tariff, or a tariff for revenue only, as it is more commonly called, is a tax or levy levied on imported goods for the support of the government. A tariff on tea, coffee, and the spices would be a revenue tariff, because these products are not raised in the United States, and when imported, the increased prices paid for them by the consumers, go into the United States treasury. The duty on an article, is the rate or percentage charged on it when imported.

A protective tariff, is a tax not intended solely for raising revenue for the government, but is also intended to prevent or restrict the importation of foreign goods. The difference between a revenue and a protective tariff, is, that a revenue tariff is a tax on the consumer of imported goods for the support of the government, and a protective tariff, is a tax on the consumer of domestic goods for the support of private manufacturers.

The duty on imported goods is paid by the consumers of imported goods, and is not shared by the producers of the goods. The duty is advanced by the importer, who adds it to the price of the goods, and this duty is paid back to the importer by those who buy the goods from him, and finally by the consumers of the imported goods.

The protectionists argue that protective tariffs are advantageous, that they add to the general prosperity of the country, that they create industries, give employment to labor, and increase the rate of wages. This argument is false from beginning to end. Protective tariffs, or protective taxes as we had just as well call them, are inimical to the general prosperity of any country which adopts them. Protective tariffs, which have behind them what are called the "vested interests" of the country, are dangerous to Republican institutions, because they foster monopolies, and monopolies invariably gravitate towards centralization.

These "vested interests" rule the country now, if we can believe the assertions of some of the most distinguished men in the country. Professor Sumner of Yale College, asserts, and the assertion has never been contradicted, so far as I know, much less disproved, that the "Bessemer Steel Association alone, pays annually over five millions of dollars to control the tariff legislation of the country, and that the Congress has not yet been elected to resist the influence of this amount of money." The North Western Lumber Association, as it styles itself, boasts, that it is making five millions of dollars clear, per annum, on account of the high duty on lumber. Latterly, every Congress leaves room for Professor Sumner's assertion to be credited as true. In the 49th Congress forty-one Democrats voted with the protectionists, and defeated the Morrison bill, and just the other day, thirty-five Democrats, again, under the leadership of the Pennsylvania Republican in Democratic disguise, S. J. Randall, voted with the protectionists, and defeated even the consideration of another very mild featured bill by Mr. Morrison.

Protection injures a country in various ways. It injures it by preventing profitable trades or exchanges. There is no use of a law to prevent unprofitable trades. Men will soon find out unprofitable trades of themselves, and abandon them of their own accord.

Protective tariffs are intended to benefit the manufacturers of the protected articles, by increasing their profits, and of course, if the profits of the manufacturers of the protected articles are increased, the profits of those engaged in all other trades must be reduced as they are compelled to give a larger part of their earnings for a given quantity of the protected article. Take an example. For instance, if one hundred and fifty pounds of cotton will buy, or which is the same thing, exchange for one ton of iron, under free trade, and a duty of five dollars per ton be put on iron, thereby raising the price of iron five dollars per ton, under protection, making it say twenty dollars per ton, it will then take two hundred pounds of cotton to buy a ton of iron, and the iron manufacturer is made richer, by compelling the cotton producer to give one third more for a ton of iron, than he would have to give under free trade.

But protectionists say, that protection does not raise the price of the protected articles, as home competition soon makes the price of the protected articles lower than they would be under free trade. Protection, either raises the price of the protected article, or it does not. If it raises the price of the protected article, then the consumers of the protected article are injured, and if it does not raise the price of the protected article, then the manufacturer of the protected article is not benefited, and hence what would be the use of any protective tariff at all.

The plea of the protectionists, that protection increases the rate of wages, is false. The history of all protective tariffs, in this country and Europe, confirms the rule, that as tariffs go up, wages go down, and as tariffs go down, wages go up, if not nominally, in purchasing power. The doctrine that taxes of any kind increase wages is antagonistic to the plainest principles of economic science.

All wealth, whether of individuals, communities or nations, is the product

of labor. A man may inherit, or steal a fortune, but that makes it none the less the product of labor—the labor of his predecessors. An inheritance of a hundred thousand dollars, would only represent, perhaps, the performance of a hundred thousand days labor of our ancestors. Money then, or gold and silver, which is the only real money, is a measure of labor, or value, and is as much the product of labor as anything else that is produced. But money does not necessarily constitute wealth. As Adam Smith well says, "any country that has the wherewithal to buy gold and silver will never be in want of these metals. They are to be bought for a certain price like all other commodities, and as they are the price of all other commodities, so all other commodities are the price of these metals."

The protectionists' plea, that we must have high protective tariffs in order to create industries, and thereby give employment to labor, will not hold. In the first place, taxation never yet created an industry. It may change the channels of industry. You may tax B, and give it to C, thereby increasing C's power to create an industry, and give employment, but you at the same time diminish B's ability to do the same thing, in the same proportion that you increase C's ability to perform it.

You may change the channels, or nature of an industry, by robbing by taxation a thousand Peters to pay one Paul, but there is no justice or gain in this. Besides, the mere performance of labor within itself does not constitute wealth, or create gain. If it did, a man could get rich by removing a pile of rubbish to and fro. A man might carry a pile of bricks between two given points all of his life, and he would never become rich, or gain anything by the process. It is the product of labor, the results of labor, emanating from intelligent and well directed effort, that enriches an individual, community or country.

All taxes, whether protective taxes, or taxes for revenue only, must be paid out of the surplus, or net earnings of labor, or the gains of exchanges. This is an economic axiom. There is no other source from which taxes can arise, and of course the more taxes you levy, the more you take of the surplus or net earnings of labor, and just to the extent, that the people of any country are taxed beyond what is absolutely necessary to carry on the government, just to that extent are the people made poorer. The idea of a country trying to enrich itself by taxation, is just as absurd, just as unreasonable as a man grasping his own boot straps or his own toes and trying to raise "hisself."

The argument which the high tariff people advance, that if the manufacturers are allowed larger profits on their goods, by taxing others for their benefit, it will enable them to give higher wages to their employees is only a snare to catch the working people. If you increase the fees of a lawyer or doctor from two thousand to four thousand dollars a year, do you suppose they double the salaries of their clerks. Or if a builder offers to put up a house for you for one thousand dollars, and you kindly give him fifteen hundred for the job, do you suppose he divides the extra profit among his masons and carpenters, and is it to be supposed that manufacturers are more generous than anybody else? Human nature is the same in all trades and professions. Taxes never did and never will increase the rate of wages of the laborer. Wages depend upon the productivity of labor, the amount of capital available for its employment, and the number of laborers competing for work, and not upon the generosity of man.

We read about labor strikes, riots, mills closing up, and working people by the million being discharged and thrown out of employment. From what cause? From overproduction we are told. This is a misnomer. There can be no such thing as overproduction or producing too much. All increase of production is an increase of wealth, and there need be no fear of our ever becoming too wealthy. The mills which we read about being closed, are closed for the want of a market for their products, and not from overproduction, and this want of a market arises from too much protection; and yet we hear men talk about inter-State commerce, and a home market. What we need is world commerce, and a world's market. It is protection that is closing up the cotton and woolen mills of New England, and the mines of Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is protection that is causing riot and bloodshed, and the troops to be ordered out. It is protection that is starving thousands of men and women and children in this fertile country of ours. It is protection, which under the guise of regulating commerce, has pampered and fostered by aggrandizement, a brood of monopolists, who have caused the most infamous and unjust set of tariff laws to be put upon the statutes of the United States, that the average Congressman could devise, or monopolists' money buy.

PAYSAK.
Edisto Fork, S. C., July 8, 1886.

Killed by a Rattlesnake.

J. L. Guthrie was bitten by a rattlesnake on the plantation of Mr. John Lott, in Coffee County last Thursday. The snake had just bit a dog and killed it. Mr. Lott and Mr. Guthrie went in search of the snake, and Mr. Guthrie was bitten. They were looking in a bunch of gallberry bushes, thinking the snake was in there, but he was on the outside, and as they walked round the snake, being mad, bit Mr. Guthrie. Dr. Mack Hall was summoned at once, and all was "done that medical skill could do but the fatal fangs had done their work."—Baxley, Ga., Banner.

A Profitable Investment.

Mr. Thos. H. Milburn has sold to a Memphis firm his interest in the Pratt Mining company, of Birmingham, Ala., at the rate of seventy cents on the dollar. The full value was \$303,000, and he realized in cash \$212,100 for an investment which, a few years ago, cost him just \$2,000, thus clearing a profit of over \$200,000 on the transaction.

Devoured by a Wild Beast.

WHITE WRIGHT, TEX., July 10.—A puma which has been infesting the neighborhood of Pilot Grove for several weeks, yesterday tore to pieces and devoured the one year-old child of a farmer living on the Burns tract. Nothing was left of the child but the head and the fleshless bones. This puma has been seen several times this Summer in the North.

THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL.

Fatal Termination of a Quarrel Between Neighbors.

LEWISDALE, July 10.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, Messrs. Bolivar J. Hayes and Amos O. Banks, who had been to town on business, started for home, Mr. Banks ahead in a two-horse wagon, accompanied by two negro men. Mr. Hayes a short distance behind in his buggy. Mr. Hayes requested Mr. Banks to take a seat in his buggy as far as they travelled the same road. The invitation was accepted and Mr. Banks got into Mr. Hayes's buggy. They had driven only a short distance before they reached the forks of the road, at which they were to separate. It appears that as they were about to separate some misunderstanding occurred which called into play the ready knife and pistol. In the scuffle which ensued Mr. Hayes stabbed Mr. Banks in the right shoulder, whereupon Mr. Banks fired a thirty-two calibre pistol, the ball taking effect in the right side of Mr. Hayes, passing through his liver. Mr. Hayes immediately drove on toward home, saying, as he left, "I am killed." Mr. W. O. Barr, who was also on his way home from town and had joined the parties just before the difficulty, at once returned to town and reported the matter to Drs. Crosson, of Lewisdale, and Hill, of Edgefield, both hastened to the relief of the wounded. Mr. Banks was found at the place where the difficulty had occurred and his wound, which was found to be painful, but not very dangerous, was at once dressed. Three gentlemen from town rode on a short distance and found Mr. Hayes's hat in the road. About a mile further on Mr. Hayes was found, lying on the road side near a branch where he had stopped to get water, and after finding that he was too weak to get back into his buggy, he lay down and his horse went off and left him. In a few minutes the doctors arrived. His wound was also examined. He was placed in a buggy and driven home, where a more thorough diagnosis of his wound was made, which was pronounced mortal. Mr. Banks is a one-armed Ex-Confederate soldier and is one of our most successful planters. Mr. Hayes was at one time treasurer of the county, and is also a farmer. Both the parties are advanced in years and stand high in the community. The affair is deeply regretted by all. At latest reports, about 6 P. M., Mr. Hayes was thought to be dying. No arrests as yet have been made.—Sunday News.

Killed by Lightning.

Eight head of sheep and three goats were killed by lightning, on the plantation of Mr. E. M. Brayton, last Thursday. The fluid ran along the wire fence and struck the animals while they were sleeping close to the fence.

On the side of the road just beyond Seeger's brewery in the woods there is a carcass of a horse, upon which the buzzards were feasting on Saturday, just before that heavy rain which caused them to fly up in a pine near by. The lightning struck and split the pine in twain and killed 14 of the feathery scavengers. There were two canines present at the carcass that will never eat carrion again if fright will prevent it.—Columbia Record.

Going to Test the Law.

The Constitution announces authentically that the Atlanta brewery and the Kimball House bar will continue their business after the 1st of July. The brewery company claim that they have \$250,000 invested, and that the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "no citizen of any State shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law," will protect them. They have retained counsel. The Kimball House bar keepers construe the local option act as permitting the sale of any wines manufactured in the United States (which includes about all sold in this country), and contend that it is unconstitutional if it does not allow this scope.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Dr. J. G. Wannamaker.

A Gold Invitation Card.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Stanford, accompanied by the entire Congressional delegation from California, proceeded to the White House at 10 o'clock this morning, and, in behalf of the Grand Army veterans of that State, presented to President Cleveland an invitation to attend the annual encampment at San Francisco, as the guest of the California soldiers. The invitation is engraved upon a plate of solid gold, beautifully decorated with a Grand Army badge and enclosed in an ornate satin-lined case.

Cheaper Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—C. F. Macdonald, Superintendent of the money order system of the Postoffice Department, to-day issued a circular notifying postmasters at money order offices that the Act of Congress, approved June 29, 1886, reducing the fee from 8 to 5 cents on domestic orders not exceeding \$5 will go into effect on the 26th instant.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS

FROM

PRIZE WINNING STOCK.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A

fine Bird. Price, only \$1.25 in high

Cage, delivered at Express office. Send at once, only a few to spare. Address,

R. E. CLARK,

Fort Motte, S. C.

July 1-31

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106 Wall St., N. Y.

WARD'S WOES.

MAXEY'S, GA., January, 1886. For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison which ran into a secondary, and for my head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me.

I chanced to see an advertisement of B. B. B., and sent one dollar to W. C. Birchmore & Co., merchants of our place, and they procured one bottle for me. It was used with decided benefit, and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well.

Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in this county, and for the benefit of others who may be similarly affected, I think it my duty to give the facts to the public, and to extend my heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. I have been well over twelve months, and no return of the disease has occurred.

ROBERT WARD. MAXEY'S, GA., January, 1886.—We, the undersigned, know Mr. Robert Ward, and take pleasure in saying that the facts above stated by him are true, and that his was one of the worst cases of Blood Poison we ever knew in our county and that he has been cured by the use of B. B. B.—Batonie Blood Balm.

W. C. BIRCHMORE & Co., Merchants. A. T. BRIGHTWELL, Merchant. J. H. BRIGHTWELL, M. D. JOHN T. HART.

W. B. CAMPBELL.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. Address, BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

July 1—

Van Orsdell's Photograph Gallery

OVER B. D. OWEN'S, Russell Street,

Orangenburg, S. C.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have opened a first-class Photo Gallery. I would be pleased to have samples of work examined at Gallery. All work strictly first-class.

Photos of Groups and Babies a specialty by instant method. All Sewing Extenders, Dwellings, Horses, Dogs and Animals taken at short notice by instant method.

Old pictures copied and enlarged. Special attention given to this branch of work. Pictures finished in water colors, India Ink and Crayon. Also Photo taken from the size of smallest pocket to full life 35x55. All work done with neatness and dispatch. Viewing any where in the State. Special discounts on all orders over \$10.00. Give me a call, I will assure satisfaction. All work CASH ON DELIVERY. Postively no credit. VAN ORSDELL, Artist, July 17 Russell Street, Orangenburg, S. C.

For Sale

A VALUABLE PLANTATION eight miles east of town on the Five Chop road. Contains 500 acres of land, 150 of which is under cultivation, and remainder well wooded with pine, oak, hickory, &c. Besides dwelling and other necessary buildings, all of which are in excellent condition, there is a well appointed steam gin, saw and grist mill, with power cotton press, seed crusher, cotton elevator, wagon scales and cut off saw. On the place is an excellent carp pond, stocked with scale carp (the only pond in this county, to my knowledge, that has raised carp.) This place is excellently located in the center of a thickly settled neighborhood, thereby possessing excellent advantages as a location for physician. This place with stock and all other appurtenances, together with crop made upon it this year, except cotton crop, will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to W. S. BARTON, M. D.

"Starwall" Farm, Orangenburg, S. C.

June 3-4mo

Summer School of Specialties

To open in Prof. Mellichamp's School House on the first Monday in July. German \$2.00, French \$2.00, Geology and Mineralogy \$3.00, Military Tactics \$1.00. Cadet rifles, accoutrements and knapsacks for boys in the cadet corps—10 to 17 years. Hours from 4 P. M., to 7 P. M. Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. For testimonials, circular, etc. Address, A. CHAS. LAUGHLIN, Professor of Min. Geo. German and French. June 17—

ADIAL LATHROP. F. M. WANNAMAKER,

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Sample of meat sent on application. Sold for price on

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Mills, Cotton Gins, Planes, Shavers, Poles, &c.,

also for Roller-Mill outfits which save 25 to 50 per cent

for the miller in every barrel of flour he makes.

Write stating what you want and terms you wish to buy on.

Give references. Address, North Carolina Mill-

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Machinery Supplies, Oils, &c.,

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The GULLETT STEEL BRUSH, COT-

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Prices as low as in the State, Work guar-

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IN STOCK,

Brass CHECK VALVES, Piping, Coup-

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SUGAR MILLS, and SYRUP KET-

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PLOW GAUGE AND GUIDE in Orange-

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April 15-3mo St. Matthews, S. C.

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ONE TEN HORSE POWER EN-

gine and Boiler complete. Also one

Circular Saw Mill. The above can be

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Feb 25 HARPIN RIGGS

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS

against the Estate of Thomas H.

Zimmerman, deceased, will present the

same duly attested to the undersigned, and

all persons indebted to said Estate will

make payment to Moss & Dantzer, Attor-

neys at Law, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

IRVIN H. ZIMMERMAN,

Qualified Executor of Estate of Thomas

H. Zimmerman, deceased. July 8-31

